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dent, because he has also publicly expressed his opinion on this subject.

Mr. McCARTHY. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Washington.

It is my opinion that the language "legally qualified candidate" has been subjected to a most strained interpretation, and that if it were to be applied to presidential candidates, or to all candidates for public office, it would have the effect of eliminating all "public service" time.

In my opinion, the Columbia Broadcasting System ruling borders on the ridiculous, and argues against any hasty repeal of the equal-time provision of the Communications Act. The Federal Communications Commission in the Lar Daly case made it clear that the decision affected only legally qualified candidates. The CBS lawyers in their decision set up new standards for legality.

I urge the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to hold full hearings on the CBS ruling and on the whole question of public service time and network procedures during political campaigns.

KHRUSHCHEV'S YELPS OF ANGUISH DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, this week is being marked all across America as Captive Nations Week. As one of the cosponsors of the resolution proclaiming this week, I am pleased, and proud of the vigorous manner in which so many Americans are observing it.

The enslaved nations of the world, now writhing under the boot of Communist oppression, deserve our constant thought and should always be in our prayers. We deeply share the aspirations of these noble peoples to be free and to walk erect in the sunlight of freedom. We recognize, applaud and share their aspirations for national independence and individual liberty.

By ceremonies in America and the free world recalling the plight of the captive nations, we can serve to remind the Communists that their monstrous deeds behind the Iron Curtain have not gone unnoticed. We can serve warning on the men in the Kremlin that the subjugation of these proud nations is fresh in our minds. We can reaffirm our dedication to the day when they will once more take their rightful places in the family of free nations.

Mr. President, the finest testimonial possible to the importance and effectiveness of Captive Nations Week is to be found in the yelps of anguish emanating from Premier Khrushchev and other Red leaders. We have hit the Communists where it hurts them and their blithering rejoinders about interference in their internal affairs merely points up what a tender spot the plight of the enslaved peoples is in their wall of iron.

I hope we will continue to hit and hit hard on the theme of America's spiritual and moral allegiance to the captive peoples. By doing so we cannot only live up to our obligations to the relatives

and friends of these courageous people who live today in America, but we can also be contributing significantly to this Nation's security. For surely, by encouragement and reassurance that they are not forgotten, these people will be spurred to keep alive their desire for independence and liberty.

Mr. President, we in America are proud of the many peoples who have come to our land from the nations now behind the Iron Curtain. They have become the finest of Americans and have contributed mightily to the progress and prosperity of our Nation in all fields of endeavor. In good conscience, and in keeping with our obligation to these fine people and their outstanding organizations in this country, and in keeping with America's vital traditions of helping those who yearn for freedom, we must keep up the drum-fire of criticism of Soviet tactics of tyranny in the satellite nations. We must continue to beam messages of truth to the captive nations. We know that the truth hurts the Communists. We know that eventually, the truth will help set free the enslaved peoples.

Let us, then, renew our dedication to work and pray for the liberation of those now trapped behind the Iron Curtain. Let us shout from the rooftops, so that it can be heard through the grim walls of the Kremlin, our message that the free world is ever mindful of the plight of the captive peoples, that we refuse to reconcile ourselves to their continued enslavement, and that we will not rest until these people once more are free. There is no finer task to which the American people can dedicate themselves.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PROXMIER BEFORE HOUSING SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, this morning I had the opportunity to make a brief statement to the Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee. The purpose of the statement was to plead with the subcommittee to include in the housing bill which now is being considered by it the same provision which was included in the housing bill which was passed by the Senate earlier at this session, but subsequently was vetoed by the President. I refer to the provision in regard to housing for the aged.

Mr. President, I am convinced—in fact, there is no question at all in my mind—that if at least half of our elderly people are to have adequate housing, some provision of this kind must be included in the housing bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the brief statement I made this morning before the Housing Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PROXMIER

The President, in his veto message on the housing bill, said: "A new program of direct Federal lending is authorized for housing for elderly persons when needs in this area can be adequately met by private funds invested under the protection of Federal insurance."

In this single sentence, the President manifests a staggering lack of knowledge and understanding about (1) the housing needs of elderly persons, and (2) the ability of the private market, even with FHA insurance, to meet these needs.

(1) THE HOUSING NEEDS OF ELDERLY PERSONS

We are all becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the elderly constitute an increasing percentage of our total population. There are some 15 million people aged 65 and over, who make up about 9 percent of our total population. This is in marked contrast to the situation at the turn of the century when 3 million persons in this age group made up only 4 percent of the population. By 1980, according to population experts the aged will have increased to some 25 million, or nearly 10 percent of the total population.

Medical science is succeeding in prolonging life, but longer life is a dismal prospect indeed unless it can be enjoyed with at least a minimum standard of decent living, such as decent, safe and sanitary housing.

Available statistics are pathetically inadequate to inform us about the present housing needs of the elderly, but the meager information that is available, principally from local studies that have been made in various parts of the country, justify the flat ascertainment that there are, right now, several hundred thousand of our senior citizens who have an immediate need for better housing.

(2) PRIVATE AND FHA EFFORTS ALONE CANNOT MEET THE NEED

Churches, unions, and other charitable and nonprofit organizations, as well as many State and local governments, are trying desperately to meet this need. The private market is obviously not meeting this need; the reason is easy to understand—it is not profitable enough.

Under the existing FHA insurance program for elderly persons a typical project requires a rental of \$87.50 for a one-bedroom apartment and \$67.50 for an efficiency apartment. These are actual figures taken from the Vine Court project in Hartford, Conn. The figures come to an average per unit of \$70.82, and an average per room of \$33.97.

Who among the elderly can afford these typical accommodations under the FHA program? If we can assume that 20 percent of income can be devoted to housing expenses, it would take a monthly income of about \$354 and even if we assume as high as a third of monthly income can be devoted to housing expenses, it would take about \$212 to afford one of these typical FHA units. How many of our elderly possess this kind of income?

Attached is a table showing the money income for families and unrelated individuals for 1957, the latest year available. It shows that of the families in which the head of the family is 65 or over the median income is \$2,490 a year, or just about the income needed to afford a typical FHA unit, assuming a third of income is devoted to housing

expenses. What this means, of course, is that the FHA insurance program is geared to serve the upper half of the income scale among the elderly and cannot serve the lower half.

Turning now to unrelated individuals among the elderly, the median income is \$918 a year. Here the situation is especially grim, for less than 15 percent can afford the typical FHA unit.

I am heartily in favor of an FHA insurance program for elderly persons. I believe the Subcommittee Chairman deserves the admiration of the entire country as well as the elder persons themselves for having pioneered this program several years ago, but when the President says that these needs "can be adequately met by private funds invested under the protection of Federal insurance," and at the same time calls for an abrupt end of the public housing program which is available to the elderly, he is leav-

ing a growing group in our population without hope for a minimum standard of housing in their declining years.

The vetoed bill, S. 57, provides for a comprehensive and balanced approach to the problem. First, it improves the existing FHA insurance program. Second, it continues the public housing program, which is available to the elderly. And third, it provides for a modest beginning on an experimental basis, toward a Federal loan program, using the technique used under the college housing program, to meet the needs of the elderly whose incomes are not sufficient to afford FHA insured housing and who can not otherwise be accommodated by subsidy programs such as public housing.

The conference bill is a modest and responsible approach. I do not believe that this committee can in good conscience recommend less.

As one Member of the Senate, I wish to salute our distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Arizona, for his elevation to the rank of brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the minority leader designate the junior Senator from Arizona as perhaps a high flyer with his feet on the ground?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, very definitely so. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTLETT. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I was happy to vote in favor of confirmation of this nomination; and I think the Senate is further dignified by having both General GOLDWATER and Senator GOLDWATER simultaneously in its ranks.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WILEY. I am happy to join the minority leader in the congratulations to the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER]. But I do not wish it to be inferred that he is the only Member of the Senate who flies high but keeps his feet on the ground. [Laughter.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I conclude by simply saying that now we have our choice: We can address our colleague either as the distinguished Senator from Arizona or as the distinguished General from Arizona.

I yield the floor.

THE NEED FOR A NEW LOOK AT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE LABOR-MANAGEMENT PEACE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in view of the serious consequences which a prolonged strike in the steel industry or in any other major industry would have on the defense and economy of the Nation, I believe Congress should take a "new look" at its responsibilities in relation to labor-management peace. Let us not "pass the buck" or try to place the blame on the executive branch of the Government. Let us realize that Congress has a job to do. So let us take a "new look" at the steel strike and at our responsibilities in connection with that situation.

On yesterday, I discussed this matter, and expressed my view in regard to it. I repeat that Congress has a job to do, and should not constantly try to blame someone else. After all, the Members of Congress are the legislators of the Nation.

Today, at a time of international crises, our country is suffering the adverse effects of a strike in the strategic steel industry. According to the estimates, approximately 500,000 workers in the steel industry will be idle, and 85 percent of the Nation's steel making capacity will be directly involved. The Federal Government, which already is hard put to pay its bills, may suffer

TABLE 4.—Age of head: Families and unrelated individuals, by total money income in 1957, for the United States, urban and rural

Total money income	Families							Unrelated individuals						
	Age of head (years)							Age (years)						
	Total	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Total	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
UNITED STATES														
Total: Number	43,714	2,219	9,134	10,448	9,466	6,629	5,818	10,313	830	1,138	1,106	1,593	2,227	3,419
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.9	4.7	16.8	26.5	8.4	13.2	12.5	16.7	20.3
\$500 to \$999	3.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.9	10.3	20.6	15.8	10.6	9.6	12.5	16.2	35.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4.0	4.7	2.2	2.0	2.8	4.1	12.7	12.7	11.1	8.4	8.6	10.2	12.7	17.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4.5	6.2	2.4	2.4	3.5	5.0	12.1	8.5	8.4	6.3	6.8	9.0	8.8	9.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499	5.2	8.1	3.8	3.3	4.4	5.9	10.4	7.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.3	7.6	4.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999	4.4	7.3	3.8	2.9	3.9	5.0	7.5	5.5	9.2	6.7	8.0	4.6	6.8	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499	5.7	10.7	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.9	8.9	6.3	8.4	7.0	2.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999	6.1	10.0	6.9	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.0	7.0	9.0	6.7	6.2	5.0	2.0
\$4,000 to \$4,499	7.3	10.8	9.6	7.1	5.6	7.5	4.7	4.7	3.0	8.3	8.4	7.4	5.2	1.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999	6.8	8.1	8.5	7.7	5.4	6.6	4.1	3.1	1.2	6.7	5.3	4.8	2.8	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999	14.5	14.2	19.4	16.2	14.3	11.7	6.7	4.4	1.7	7.6	10.0	7.0	4.7	1.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999	10.3	8.1	12.3	12.2	10.6	9.6	4.6	2.1	3.3	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.7	.5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	16.3	6.1	16.7	20.7	20.3	15.2	6.3	2.0	5.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	.8	.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.5	.7	4.3	7.7	9.6	8.1	3.6	.9	1.0	.7	1.7	1.3	.6	.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1.4		.5	1.5	2.6	1.8	.7	.2	.4	.5	.2		.1	
\$25,000 and over	.5			.7	.9	.6	.3		.2				.1	
Median income	\$4,971	\$3,890	\$5,170	\$5,556	\$5,573	\$4,773	\$2,490	\$1,496	\$1,347	\$3,084	\$2,650	\$2,312	\$1,750	\$918
Head year-round full-time worker:														
Percent of total	65.4	58.1	76.3	76.7	73.8	63.3	21.2	38.8	40.5	62.6	66.7	58.5	44.5	10.9
Median income	\$5,718	\$4,710	\$5,537	\$5,936	\$6,179	\$5,596	\$4,199	\$3,214	\$2,714	\$3,701	\$3,394	\$3,352	\$3,146	\$2,455
URBAN														
Number—thousands	27,486	1,510	5,544	6,406	6,049	4,373	3,604	7,885	625	975	897	1,239	1,689	2,460
Median income	\$5,359	\$4,030	\$5,318	\$5,843	\$6,222	\$5,433	\$3,000	\$1,716	\$1,492	\$3,206	\$2,736	\$2,423	\$2,063	\$992
RURAL NONFARM														
Number—thousands	11,418	572	2,956	3,031	2,210	1,327	1,322	1,784	133	112	142	289	389	719
Median income	\$4,894	\$3,735	\$5,243	\$5,535	\$5,322	\$4,192	\$2,217	\$1,037	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$2,261	\$1,163	\$786
RURAL FARM														
Number—thousands	4,810	137	634	1,011	1,207	929	892	644	72	51	67	65	149	240
Median income	\$2,490	(1)	\$3,177	\$3,306	\$2,525	\$2,387	\$1,606	\$945	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$711

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

PROMOTION OF SENATOR GOLDWATER TO BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to take occasion to note that today, when the Senate confirmed the nominations on the executive calendar, the Senate confirmed the nomination of the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] to be a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve.

Senator GOLDWATER has served in the Reserve for 29 years—first in the Infantry, and later in the Air Force.

He is now—and I believe he bears his rank with proper dignity—a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve. His assignment would be military personnel.

I am advised that he flies 11 different types of jets, and flies altogether 70 different types of aircraft. Actually, Mr. President, that is a very considerable accomplishment; and in the eyes of one who has so little mechanical instinct as I do, it is nothing short of "super", as the youngsters of today say.

He served in World War II, first in the Air Transport Command, and also in the Ferry Command.